

The DAILY WORKER Raises
the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

This Issue Consists of Two
Sections.
SECTION ONE.

Vol. III, No. 180

Rates: In Chicago, by mail, \$3.00 per year.
Outside Chicago, by mail, \$5.00 per year.

SUNDAY, JUNE 13, 1926

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER
PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 5 Cents

U. S. Coal Miners Start Big Drive to Aid British Strike

Support the British coal miners by joining in the relief
campaign under the direction of the International Workers'
Aid, 1553 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 11.—The officials of the United Mine Workers of America have sent out the following appeal, signed by President John L. Lewis, Vice-President Phillip Murray and Secretary-Treasurer Thomas Kennedy, to all their local sub-district and district organizations, in behalf of the striking miners of Great Britain.

"The miners of Great Britain have entered the second month of their great strike in behalf of their present wage standards which do not at present provide a decent standard of living and against an increase of their working time. The mine workers of Great Britain, like the mine workers of America, are determined to resist the lowering of wages, conditions and standards.

AMERICAN DEBUTANTES JEERED AS THEY WAIT TO ENTER KING'S PALACE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, June 11.—American society debutantes seeking admission to the palace of King George, to be "ushered into" British royal "society", were taunted and jeered as they sat in their limousines backed in all their jewelry in the Mall.

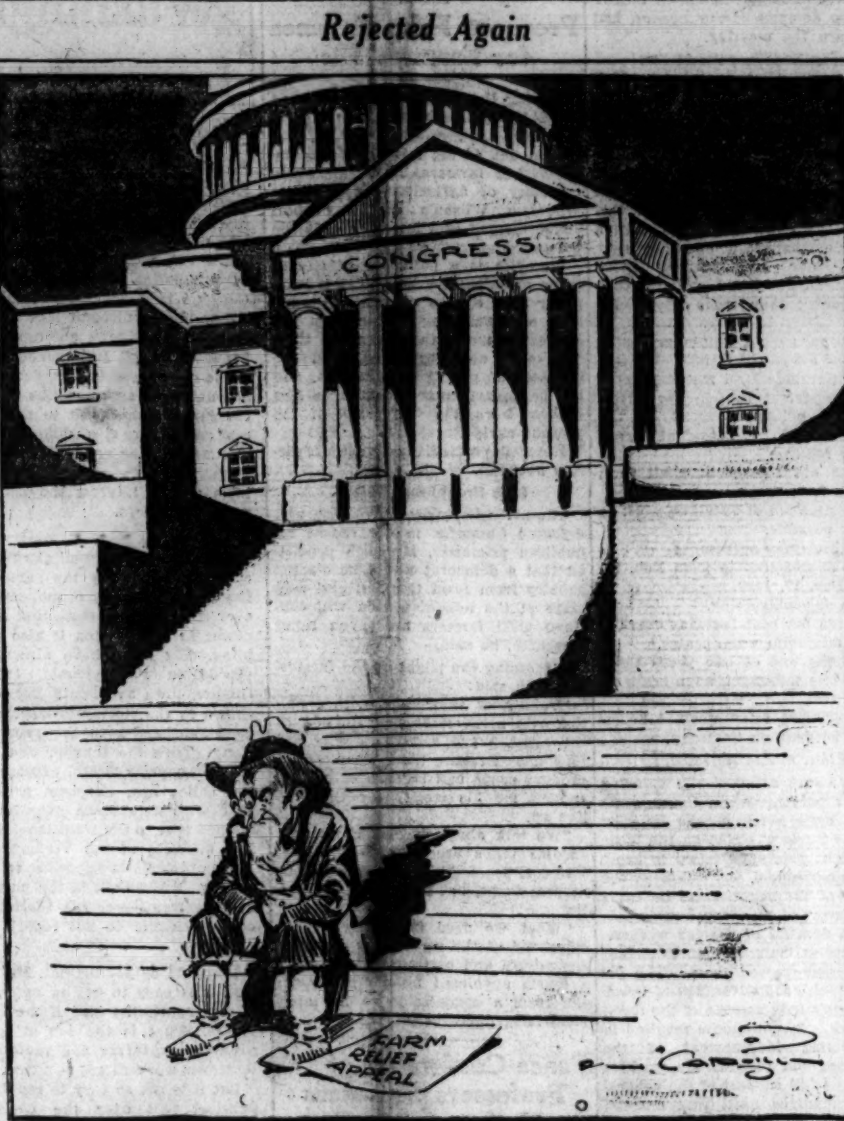
In spite of the great suffering amid the unemployed in England, it is declared that the reception at the king's palace was the most costly and most extravagant ever held.

Quite a number of title-seeking American "blue-blooded" dames had brought their daughters into court to be "ushered into society" as the first step towards buying one of the monied British counts with their millions.

"The British miners are entitled to our moral and financial support. Financial aid is urgently required to assist the British miners in their trouble.

"The International Union, notwithstanding its limitations due to strike and idleness in our own country, has forwarded a substantial donation to the Miners' Federation of Great Britain to use in relief work. All branches of our organization, in a position to make donations, are invited to do so as soon as possible.

"All donations should be made payable to Thomas Kennedy, 1107 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis. We will transmit the same to the duly accredited officers of the British miners thru banking channels arranged to insure prompt transmission."



N. Y. Furriers Win Strike Under Left Wing Leadership

By BEN GITLOW.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, June 11.—The four months' struggle of the 12,000 furriers, which was declared by the New York Joint Board of the Fur Workers' International Union following the lockout of the workers by the Fur Manufacturers' Association has ended victoriously for the workers. The long and bitter struggle that started Feb. 17, has come to a close. It was a victory for the 40-hour, five-day week.

At four o'clock Friday morning Ben Gold, chairman of the general strike committee and Samuel E. Samuels, of the Fur Manufacturers' Association, signed the new agreement which expires Jan. 31, 1929. The strikers win not only the forty-hour week, but ten per cent increase minimum raise and a substantial reclassification of minimum scale, no overtime, no sectional contracting and no discharge during a week preceding a holiday, and the union to permit work on Saturday during four autumn months of September, October, November and December, with extra pay.

The strikers waited all night for news of settlement, then paraded thru the fur manufacturing section singing and thronged to meeting halls where the celebration continued all morning. The agreement was presented to the shop chairman at a meeting Friday afternoon at Manhattan Lyceum. It will be brought before the workers for ratification of mass meetings Monday morning, at nine o'clock, at Webster Hall and the Manhattan Lyceum. The majority of the workers will be back in their shops by the end of next week.

PICK UP

The Original Demands.

The original demands of the union presented to the manufacturers early in January were as follows:

1. Forty-hour week.
2. Thirty-two hour week during slack period.
3. Equal division of work throughout the year.
4. Unemployment insurance fund to be raised by contribution from the bosses at the rate of 3 per cent of wages paid, distribution of the fund to be completely in the hands of the union.
5. Manufacturers to be punished for failing to obey the agreement.
6. A 25 per cent increase in wages over the present minimum scales.
7. All skins must bear the union label.
8. Foremen must not be permitted to work in the shops.
9. Shops to be inspected by union representatives.

Strike Was Significant.
The Furriers' strike is significant because it marks the first strike in (Continued on page 2)

FARM RELIEF PUZZLES BOTH OLD PARTIES

Iowa Upheaval Still
Haunts Politicians

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, June 11.—While the Iowa political explosion continued to detonate around the capitol today, it appeared better than an even money bet that congress will fade out of Washington in a few weeks without having done anything to placate the rebellious corn belt in the way of farm relief legislation.

A vote on the McNary-Haugen bill, which President Coolidge has characterized as "economically unsound," and which Vice President Dawes has pronounced an estimable piece of legislation in every respect, is now scheduled for the middle of next week in the senate. It has already been defeated in the house by a coalition of eastern republicans and southern democrats, and a similar fate probably awaits it in the senate, although the vote is expected to be close.

Expect Coolidge Veto.
Even if the bill is passed by the senate, it stands little chance of enactment, as it must then go back to the house which already has rejected it, and even should the house reverse itself, with an eye on the November elections, it still must run the Gauntlet of the White House. And President Coolidge has clearly intimated a veto awaits it there.

There remains only the revamped Tinchin bill, providing a \$100,000,000 revolving fund to be loaned to co-operative marketing societies, which Senator Fess, republican, of Ohio, introduced yesterday as an administration measure.

It is entirely unsatisfactory to the farm bloc and the corn belt.

No More Borrowing.
The corn belt committee of 23 dismissed the Tinchin bill with the observation that the farmers "don't wait to borrow any more money, they already owe enough. What the farmers want is better prices, so they won't have to borrow money."

Both parties are badly split on the issue of farm legislation, although the republican split is more definite, and more significant from a political standpoint.

Democrats Fear Action.
The democrats are in a quandary over what party position, if any, to take in the situation. There are two distinct schools of thought on the democratic side, one which advocates supporting the White House in killing the farm bloc bill, and thereby letting the White House take the onus for it, and one which believes it better political strategy to jump in and help the Dawes-Watson-Lowden combination pass the bill, thus enabling the democrats to claim credit for it in the approaching election.

Consequently the prospect today was that after several weeks of desultory internecine fighting, congress will pack up and go home in fear and trepidation to face whatever punishment or approbation the ballot boxes hold.

CARPENTERS VOTING TODAY ON OFFICIALS

Progressive Bobzin Is
Expected to Win

By a Worker Correspondent.

When the 30,000 members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners go to the union polls today in Chicago, they are expected to overturn the Harry Jensen machine and vote overwhelmingly to place in the office of the president of the District Council the candidate of the United Progressive Caucus, Fred Bobzin.

The progressive candidates ask the support of the union carpenters on a program of measures designed to protect the members' interests as well as the union shop in all trades. Among others are:

1. No agreements to be entered into that compel carpenters to work with non-union men in other trades.
2. A uniform wage and working agreement with all other building (Continued on page 3)

Lemberg Lawyers Assail the Tortures in Polish Bastilles

WARSAW, (By Mail).—In an appeal addressed to the "State Attorneys of the Civilized World" a number of Lemberg lawyers bitterly assail the torture of political prisoners in the jails of Poland. In their appeal the lawyers point out that the persecution and the tortures of prisoners that was made known in 1924 and caused a widespread protest in which even Painelevé of France joined, still continues.

The lying statements of the Polish authors, Shermansky, Rejmont, and Sierschewski, which attempted to whitewash the Polish government, were assailed as a disgrace to "Polish culture."

Polish Sejm Member Forbidden to Tell Truth About Russia

WARSAW, — (By Mail). — Forty were arrested by police when Bryl, a member of the peasants' party and a member of the delegation of the Polish Sejm to the Soviet Union, sought to hold a lecture on the "Truth about Russia."

A sub and day will help to drive capital away.

PROGRESSIVE TICKET IN CARPENTERS' UNION ELECTION HELD TODAY

The following are the progressive candidates in the Chicago Carpenters' Union election taking place today. The polls are open from 1 to 6 p. m.

- For President, Fred Bobzin, Local 62.
- For Vice-President, John Stevenson, Local 80.
- For Secretary-Treasurer, Dan H. C. Friedricksen, Local 1.
- For Business Agents, outside, Frank Stahl, Local 13; Louis Long, Local 80.
- For Business Agent, inside, Anton Johannsen, Local 1367.
- For Warden, Frank Larsen, Local 181.
- For Finance Committee, John Brime, Local 80; Julius Birkeland, Local 13; Anton Somers, Local 1784.
- For Arbitration Board, outside, A. Berman, Local 504; Perry Emerick, Local 1128; A. T. Jacobson, Local 181; Lee Green, Local 62.

MARX SUPPORTS STAND TAKEN BY VON HINDENBURG

Cabinet Against the
Referendum

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, June 11.—Chancellor Wilhelm Marx in a statement defending the action of President Hindenburg in sending a letter condemning the disputation referendum to take place June 20, to the monarchist State Secretary von Loebell, declared that the German cabinet shared the same opinion of the referendum as did Hindenburg.

Communist and socialist members of the reichstag assailed the interference in the referendum by Hindenburg. The socialists and the democrats bewailed the lack of neutrality on the part of Hindenburg. The Communist and socialist members in their speeches called on the German workers and farmers to go to the polls and vote for the measure confiscating the vast estates of the royal families and use them to aid unemployed, victims of the imperialist war and the poor peasants.

Wesley Barry to Marry.
NEWARK, N. J., June 11.—Wesley E. Barry, 18, the freckle-faced boy of the movies, today obtained a license at the city hall to marry Miss Julia A. Wood, of Newark.

Get the Point!

MELLON GANG UNDER FIRE OF GRAFT PROBES

Amazing Stories of
Corruption

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Joseph R. Grundy, president of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association, "loaned" \$300,000 to the campaign committee of Senator Pepper and John S. Fischer, the Mellon-Coolidge candidate for governor, in the recent primary election, he told the senate committee investigating election corruption today. He did not say who was responsible for paying back the "loan."

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Abandoning for a time the investigation of Pinchot, governor of Pennsylvania, whose campaign expenditures in the senatorial primary exceeded the slush fund of the notorious Newberry campaign in Michigan which caused a world-wide scandal, the senate committee investigating election corruption, plunged further along the slimy trail and placed its hands on the shoulders of W. L. Mellon, nephew of the secretary of the treasury and the arch-conspirator behind Pepper's campaign of polluting the electorate which will far exceed even the \$195,000 spent by the Pinchot forces.

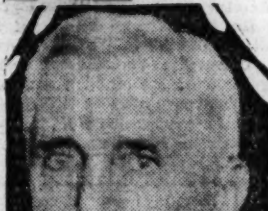
Gradually great slices of the \$5,000,000 slush fund spent by the republican contestants in the primary in Pennsylvania are being accounted for.

Thousands of "Watchers."
The committee's drag-net thus far has unearthed about \$700,000 in expenditures, chiefly in the western corner of the state, with the great central and eastern industrial centers, including Philadelphia, as yet untouched. Of this sum, the committee was told, almost \$500,000 was spent by the campaign committees of Senator George Wharton Pepper, who was defeated, and of Rep. William S. Vare, who won the race, in employing "Watchers" in Pittsburgh.

Four Out of Ten Bought.

The amazing developments centered around the charges of Charles C. McGovern, western manager for Governor Gifford Pinchot, who testified that Pepper's forces "bought" four out of every ten votes cast for the senator in Allegheny county (Pittsburgh) by employment of 25 watchers for each polling place. He charged Vare with "buying" about three out of every ten of his votes in the same territory thru (Continued on page 3)

Senate Committee Investigating the Political Grafters



Committee of senators who uncovered the Pinchot expenditures in the Pennsylvania primary that exceeded the Newberry slush fund and who are now probing the fund of the Mellon-Coolidge candidate, Senator George Wharton Pepper and who will next tackle the fund of "Boss" Bill Vare, the successful nominee.

Hostile Reception Given Haitian Head at New York Dock

NEW YORK, June 11.—President Louis Borno of Haiti was given a hostile reception by several hundred Haitians as he entered the country. Banners were carried on the dock protesting against his rule in Haiti.

Better Remain Silent.
WASHINGTON, June 11.—President Coolidge has not decided whether he will make political speeches during the congressional campaigns this summer and fall.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

PRINTERS VOTE ON JOB SCALE NEXT TUESDAY

May Mean Strike in
City of Chicago

Next Tuesday, June 15, the membership of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 will hold a referendum on two propositions affecting the job printing scale in the union composing rooms of the city. One proposition is submitted by the Franklin Association, the employers organization. The other is submitted by the executive council of the International Typographical Union and the job scale committee of No. 16.

In the event the bosses' proposition is accepted it will terminate negotiations and the contract, covering a five-year period with a three dollar raise the first three years and a two dollar raise the last two years, will be signed.

May Ask Strike Sanction.
In case the membership votes, as they unquestionably will, for the proposal of the union, the bosses may turn it down in which event a strike vote would be taken and a strike would be immediately called.

The proposition of the union is a raise in wages of three dollars a week; the day scale from \$51 to \$54 for 44 hours, the night scale to be \$55, for a forty hour week.

Resist Shorter Hours.
As far as the day scale is concerned the two propositions are identical for the next two years, but the employers resent the reduction of hours on night work from 44 to 40, and that will be the principal issue involved.

The membership of No. 16 will not vote for a five-year contract as they have always opposed long-term contracts for either the job or newspaper branch of the industry. Even a two-year agreement is bitterly fought by a very large element in the union, but they will vote for the proposition of the union in this case.

Prepared for Strike.

For three months the membership of No. 16 have assessed themselves five per cent of their earnings in order to have a strike fund on hand in case it becomes necessary to close the plants in Chicago in order to gain their demands.

The last strike in the job printing industry of Chicago was when the union participated in the International 44-hour strike on May 1, 1921. It lasted just four days on that occasion with the employers yielding to the demand for shorter work-week.

Get your friends to subscribe to the American Worker Correspondent. The price is only 50 cents a year.

WESTBROOK AND HOFFMAN GO TO PRISON TODAY

Sheriff Peter M. Hoffman and Former Warden Wesley must go to jail today on contempt of court charges for allowing Lake and Terry Drugan, two Chicago millionaire bootleggers, to visit Chicago cabarets while they were supposed to be in jail for violating the federal dry act and for allowing them to use the Cook county jail as their business office in disposing of their bootleg wares.

Hoffman was sentenced by Federal Judge Wilkerson to serve thirty days in the Du Page county jail at Wheaton. Westbrook was sentenced to serve four months in the De Kalb county jail at Sycamore.

Hoffman has instructed Deputy Warden Charles Peters and Assistant Sheriff George Webster to act in his place. Hoffman declared that as he was not sentenced by an Illinois court to serve a sentence in the jail of the county of which he is sheriff for a criminal offense, he will refuse to vacate his office and allow Coroner Oscar Wolf to take his place during his absence.

The stay granted Hoffman and Westbrook expires today, it is not expected they will start serving sentence until Monday, as the commitment papers have not as yet been made out.

PRINTERS' UNION APPEALS FOR JUSTICE FOR RUSSIAN WORKERS ON REACTIONARY CHICAGO DAILY

The following appeal, issued by Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, calls on the Russian workers of the United States and Canada to aid the striking printers of the Russky Viesnik-Rassviet in their fight for union recognition:

"To All Workers and the Russian Colony in America!

"Brothers:—The Chicago newspaper Russky Viesnik-Rassviet is now being printed by strikebreakers. The employers refuse categorically to accede (Continued on page 2)

BALDWIN RAISES SOVIET SCARE AGAINST MINERS

Sends Lying Note to the Workers' Government

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, June 11. — In spite of the knowledge that every penny of money coming from Russia in direct from the trade unions and not from the Soviet government, the Baldwin government has sent a strong protest to the U. S. S. R. "condemning the action of the Soviet government in permitting money to be sent to England during the recent general strike," on the grounds that such funds were calculated to "be used to foment revolution."

The action is obviously a prelude to an attack by the government upon the miners' strike under the flimsy pretext of the home secretary, Sir William Joynson Hicks, that the strike is not based upon the grievances of the miners in Britain, but upon the desire of the Russian Bolsheviks to foment revolution.

Usual Hicks Lies. Questioned by laborites in the house of commons regarding his declaration that the Soviet government was sending money to the miners, Hicks indulged in one of his customary lies by declaring that, "it is a well known fact that the Russian government made repeated declarations of its desire to interfere with the economic affairs of Great Britain." As usual he could produce no evidence to uphold his charge.

The economic condition of Britain is desperate, with unemployment constantly increasing because of the creeping industrial paralysis as a result of the miners' strike, and the mass of workers are seething with discontent and the clamor against the calling off of the general strike is growing ever greater, with many units of the labor movement demanding a resumption of the general walk-out in order directly to challenge the government.

Russell Scott Seeks a Change of Venue

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 11. — Attorney William Scott Stewart, representing Russell Scott, filed with the clerk of the supreme court a petition for mandamus to compel Judge Marcus Kavanaugh of the superior court of Cook county to grant a change of venue for the trial of Russell Scott, convicted of the murder of Joseph Maurer, a Chicago drug clerk.

Anti-Saloon Lobby Urge Passage of Dry Act "Teeth"

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The legislative committee of the Anti-Saloon League issued a statement urging congress to pass before adjournment the three major dry bills now pending.



Hear! Hear!
We're Going to Chicago! Yessir!
We Pioneers!

A trip to Chicago and a chance to edit the September YOUNG COMRADE for three Pioneers from the three districts raising the highest amount of money, is the first prize in

THE \$5,000 DRIVE OF THE YOUNG PIONEERS.

— Give Us a Hand. Fill Out the Blank Below. —

Young Pioneer Campaign Committee,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrades: I am sending you my contribution of \$..... to help INSURE THE YOUNG COMRADE and send a Pioneer from my district to Chicago to edit the YOUNG COMRADE.

Name

Address

City State

NEW YORK FURRIERS WIN FOUR MONTHS' STRIKE UNDER LEFT WING LEADERSHIP

(Continued from page 1)

the needle trades of major importance that was led by a left wing administration. The bosses tried to use this fact to make an alliance with the right wing forces and the Forward, the New York Jewish socialist daily, to smash the strike. Even this unholy alliance did not help the bosses.

Early in the strike their nefarious schemes were exposed with the result that the Forward and the right wing opposition were repudiated. It was schemes of this character that aroused the indignation of the workers. These right wing forces together with the agent of the Jewish Daily Forward in the office of the International of the union, agreed to the following plot:

The Right Wing-Forward Plot.
1. That the Forward shall print news to the effect that the workers are dissatisfied with the strike leadership and the manner in which the Communist leaders are conducting the strike.

2. That Abraham Beckerman, manager of the New York Joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, shall supply slugs and shall beat up innocent strikers and that then the Forward should charge that the non-Communist strikers are being beaten up by the express orders of the Communist strike committee.

3. That the officers of the International who are right wingers, shall take over the leadership of the strike.

4. That the strike funds shall be attached so that the Communist leaders shall not have the wherewithal to carry on the struggle.

5. That the Fur Manufacturers' Association in whose interest the moves were to be made, shall contribute \$100,000.

The meetings that followed the exposure greeted the condemnation by speakers of this plot with thunderous approval. "The Fur Workers' strike was marked by numerous spontaneous demonstrations against the Jewish Daily Forward and by cheering demonstration in front of the Jewish Daily Freiheit, the Communist daily."

Sought Green's Aid.
The right wing attempted to betray the strike by bringing in President William Green of the American Federation of Labor. He was to speak as announced by the International at a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall on April 16th. In announcing the mass meeting by mail the International officials have sent a referendum to the strikers asking them to allow the officials to settle the strike by accepting satisfactory proposals.

The right wing had intended to use President Green to enable them to get rid of Ben Gold and the New York Joint board leadership of the strike. To the surprise of the right wing the strikers attended the meeting en masse. Furthermore the left general strike committee issued a declaration in which they stated that they would gladly accept any satisfactory proposals for a settlement provided the workers themselves would be permitted to make the final and decisive decision on their acceptance. All known Communists and left wingers were barred from the Carnegie Hall meeting. Police kept Gold, the leader of the strike and Gross, one of the vice-presidents of the International, from gaining admission.

Rank and File Present.
The rank and file, however, gave the right wing and all those who desired to betray the strike, a very definite answer. The workers who jammed Carnegie Hall demanded that their leader, Gold, be admitted and given an opportunity to speak. The call for "Gold! Gold! Gold!" became a thunderous demand that was raised by thousands of workers that picketed

Carnegie Hall outside because they could not gain admission. Hugh Frayne, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, unwilling to give in to the demand of the masses, had to adjourn the meeting.

Green Endorses the Strike.
The result of the Carnegie Hall meeting was to force President Green to make peace with the New York Joint board leadership and to endorse the strike. A meeting was subsequently held in the 69th Regiment Armory at which President Green spoke together with Gold. At this meeting the striking furriers gave a fitting demonstration of what they think of their young, fearless leader and Communist. For 15 minutes they gave rousing thunderous cheers for Gold.

The famous eight points presented by Hugh Frayne following the adjourned Carnegie Hall meeting played a very important role in the strike. The eight points accepted by the right wing and by President Green were as follows:

1. The old agreement shall form the basis for a settlement.
2. Elimination of overtime work as much as possible.
3. A three-year agreement.
4. No apprenticeship from Feb. 1st 1926 to Feb. 19, 1928.
5. No sub-contracting.
6. A ten per cent increase over the present minimum wage scales.
7. At the end of two years there shall be one minimum wage scale instead of two.
8. A 42-hour, 6-day week, 4 hours work to be done on Saturday.

Eight Points Rejected.
The workers categorically rejected the eight points. When Green came to New York a few weeks later to settle the furriers' strike on the basis of the eight points, he failed to bring about an agreement and following the break-up of the negotiations he came out in favor of the forty-hour week, the main demand of the fur workers.

The bosses claimed that President Green double-crossed them. The fur strikers took good advantage of President Green's endorsement of the forty-hour week. A referendum resulted in overwhelming endorsement of the forty-hour week and pledged the workers to continue full support of the general strike committee until that demand was won.

Support For Shorter Work Week.
The furriers issued an appeal for support of the strike on the basis that it was a struggle to establish a shorter work-week, a forty-hour week. Labor unions, central trade and labor councils, joint boards and labor organizations of all kinds endorsed the forty-hour proposal. The forty-hour week meeting held by the fur strikers in Madison Square Garden was a big success.

The manufacturers have conceded the forty hours together with other demands. The great strike marked by splendid mass picketing and magnificent courage has ended in a great victory not only for the fur workers but for the whole working class. Great credit is due the splendid leadership of Gold and his associates and the general strike committee. The greatest credit is due the militant rank and file of the furriers' union and especially the picket committee. They faced the gangsters and police who carried guns, clubs and knives. They were arrested by the hundreds. In spite of the many scars of battle that they displayed they continued the struggle with renewed enthusiasm and courage every day. It is the rank and file that made the victory possible.

The left wing through the furriers' strike has demonstrated that not only can it be an opposition to a reactionary right wing machine but also that once it becomes the leader of the masses that it can lead those masses successfully in struggles against the capitalists.

We all hail the victory of our fellow fur workers. It marks the beginning of great forward strides not only in the needle trades but throughout the American labor movement.

Monday's Class in "Capital."
The assignment for next Monday night's class in Marx's "Capital," meeting at 8 p. m. at 19 S. Lincoln, is from page 84 to 870. Following are "lead" questions for study:

1. Review briefly the important points of the preceding lesson.
2. Explain the fallacy in Adam Smith's and the other bourgeois economists' conception of accumulation.
3. What drives the miner, on the one hand, and the capitalist, on the other, to accumulate?
4. What determines the mass of surplus value? In what does the magnitude of accumulated capital depend?
5. What is revenue? Explain the theory of abstinence.
6. Show how wages are forced below the value of labor power, and made to approach zero, the capitalists' goal.
7. Discuss the degree of productivity of social labor as an important factor in accumulation.
8. Show the contrast in the attitude of the capitalist towards "dead labor" and "living labor."
9. What is the bourgeois economists' conception of the "labor fund" and the reason underlying this conception.

SEND IN A SUB

MEREDITH SEES PARTY VICTORY NEXT NOVEMBER

Proposes Fake Panacea for Farmers' Ills

Joining the rapidly growing chorus of old party lackeys of the capitalist class who are trying to make political capital out of the misery of the impoverished farmers, E. T. Meredith, secretary of agriculture in the late Woodrow Wilson's cabinet, unburdened himself of a few stale opinions before the executive's club in Chicago.

Meredith is a publisher of one of those abominations known as a farm paper that carries column upon column of advertising matter from the harvester trust, the fertilizer trust and other agencies engaged in the business of gypping the farmers, and his headquarters are located in Des Moines, Iowa, the very heart of the present agricultural crisis.

Meredith predicted a democratic victory next fall.

Sees Brookheart Defeat.
"The not referring to Brookheart, who defeated Cummins in the recent republican primaries, Meredith predicted that a democrat would be elected senator from Iowa this fall and said slaps at the administration will continue until farmers are given relief measures, he said.

Discussing the plight of the farmer, Meredith said: "Take New York state, with a million idle acres right next to one of the great world markets. Why are they idle? Because the farmer cannot produce crops and be sure of getting for his money for them to live on.

"We talk about surplus crops, but surplus crops are not the problem. The real problem of the farmer is not surplus crops, but a balanced production.

"What we need is a commission, composed of the secretaries of labor, agriculture and commerce, who, with a fourth appointed by the president, can form a commission to fix minimum farm product prices."

Peace Conference of Professors Professes No Interest in Peace

"A warless world can hardly be expected until the kingdom of God is here," said Harry Pratt Judson, president emeritus of the University of Chicago in opening the peace conference under way today at the Edge-water Beach Hotel.

Dr. Judson's speech, in effect a plea for preparedness, was addressed to several hundred clergymen, college professors and social workers gathered here for a two-day conference in the interest of the world peace.

"It is not the part of wisdom to disarm while other nations are essentially piratical," said the venerable educator. "I have little faith in the international machinery designed to prevent war. Arbitration efforts thus far have not been successful."

Another plea to pacifists was given by Dr. Lynn Harold Hough of Detroit, former president of Northwestern University. He said: "Peace is a good thing, but strength and force to compel peace are also important."

"Big Tim" Murphy Heads Tire Dealers

"Big Tim" Murphy, who recently completed a sentence in Fort Leavenworth prison for his part in the Dearborn station mail robbery and was former head of the Gas Workers' Union, was elected president of the Chicago Tire Dealers' Association.

His associate in the Gas Workers' Union, Pat Luby, was elected to the executive board of this businessmen's organization.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

CLARENCE DARROW

FAMOUS ATTORNEY AND ORATOR

and

ALBERT WEISBORD

LEADER OF THE PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKE

will speak at the

GREAT PROTEST DEMONSTRATION

against the persecutions and arrests of hundreds of the textile workers on strike in Passaic, N. J.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1926, 8 P. M.

at the

ASHLAND BLVD. AUDITORIUM

Cor. Van Buren and Ashland.

Other Speakers: Stanley J. Clark, and Jas. P. Cannon.

Come, bring others, raise your voice for the

PASSAIC DEFENSE!

Hear Darrow! Hear Weisbord!

Auspices: Chicago Local, International Labor Defense.

Not Only the Roof of Cal's White House in Washington Is Falling

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

HYSTERICAL reports are coming out of Washington that the roof on the White House is getting shaky and that it may collapse at any moment. Architects have made an investigation with the result that "Silent Cal" has been advised to move out pending repairs. Latest news bulletins are to the effect that Coolidge is planning to comply.

The budget director has, as a result, sent a hurry up request to Speaker "Nick" Longworth of the house of representatives, demanding an immediate appropriation of \$375,000 for "repairs" and to pay Cal's rent somewhere else while the White House is being made safe for him. Such speed to accommodate Coolidge should interest the bankrupt western farmers.

Coolidge is deaf to all alarms from congress, especially the senate, to the effect that the republican roof over the capitalist state that sits in power in Washington is also crumbling. Big leaks have already appeared in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Oregon, Iowa and South Dakota, as shown in the stormy primaries that have rent and torn the republican party. Thru the thunder and lightning of popular wrath, expressed at the ballot box, the best president maintained true to the traditional deathlike stillness of the Vermont hills from which he is supposed to have sprung. Whether it is the paralysis of an extreme fear the Washington correspondents do not report.

It should be pointed out, however, that it is easy to get an appropriation to repair the roof of the White House. That is the job of a few capable carpenters and roofers, or whatever workers are required. But it is not so easy to repair the political roof over the capitalist tyranny that parades in the guise of the present "United States government." Its every after, board and shingle must respond to the capitalist hunger for profit. When the sheet lightning of popular protest wrecks part of it, the customary practice is to offer some return by way of repairs. But the present Coolidge administration refuses even this. Altho the Chicago banker, Vice-President Dawes, is in favor of the

United States and Canada must give their support to the striking workers of the newspaper "Rusky Vjestnik-Rassvet." They must support the Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, which is leading the strike.

"If you are with us and against the scabs then help us win the strike. Pass resolutions of protest against the publishers of the paper and express your sympathy with the union. Make everybody know that there is a strike on in the paper and that scabs are now employed there. Send your resolutions to the publishers and a copy to us.

"Demand the union label on all typographical work.

"With fraternal greetings,
"Chicago Typographical Union
Union No. 16."

Printers' Union Asks Justice for Workers on White Russian Daily

(Continued from page 1)

to the just demands of the workers and to recognize the union.

Deny Union Recognition.

"For three days in succession we tried to prove to the employers that their workers have the right to be organized by the union and to be granted union conditions. This right has been recognized for the workers even by some of the most uncompromising enemies of labor, but the publishers of this paper, which claims in its headline to be the organ of the Russian trade unions and cultural organizations of the United States and Canada, refuse to recognize this right for their workers.

"If there are really in this country such Russian trade unions, and if there are Russian progressive organizations which are in any way connected with this paper, they will not tolerate the employment of scabs in the paper.

"The entire Russian colony of the

Haugen bill, the Coolidge administration refuses to enact this proposed relief measure into law. The Wall Street (New York) bankers are more powerful in Washington than the LaSalle Street (Chicago) financiers who responded more quickly to the needs of the agrarian west in order to insure their own prosperity. It is declared that congress may be permitted to pass the Haugen bill, with the assurance that Coolidge will kill it with his veto. This will permit the senators and representatives to go before the voters, especially the farmers, with the claim that they favor these relief measures. There are those who have been fooled by such maneuvers in the past, and no doubt will be in the future. But if they are will soon learn again, thru actual experience, that the profit takers have not changed, that they are still in the saddle and will remain there as long as capitalism lasts.

For great business to surrender the right to profiteer would be not only to lose the roof of its capitalist structure, but to surrender the very foundation on which it stands. The capitalist state was created to protect the right of big business to prey upon the working masses, and it will not change its nature, even if a few patches are put upon its roof.

When the farmers fully realize this condition, then they will realize actively to organize their political forces separate from the old political parties. They will join the workers in industry for a united fight against the common oppressor.

They will learn then, thru actual struggle, that it is not a roof-repairing job that confronts them, but the task of building an entirely new social structure, where no capitalists can enter. It is only this understanding of fundamentals that will enable the exploited masses to struggle effectively.

They will learn to fight their enemy thru the labor party that must develop as a result of their independent political action. They will learn how to wage the struggle for the abolition of capitalism and the inauguration of workers' rule.

Not only the roof of "Silent Cal's" White House in Washington is falling.

GEN. PILSUDSKI BREAKS STRIKE AT OSTROWIEC

Three Killed, Scores Wounded by His Troops

WARSAW, June 11. — Three workers were killed and scores wounded by troops sent by Marshal Pilsudski, military dictator of Poland, to Ostrowiec to force 3,000 striking iron and munition workers back to work and abandon their strike for higher wages.

The 3,000 factory workers of Ostrowiec, a large Galician industrial city, were attacked during a mass demonstration for higher wages. The strikers formed parade lines and had just started to march when they were assailed by the police. The police were swept to one side and the demonstrators continued their march. An urgent call was then sent to Pilsudski for troops.

The troops, on their arrival, began to fire at the demonstrators killing three and wounding scores of strikers. Martial law has been declared in the city.

Thompson Gang Must Pay Severinghaus for Printing Done

Former Mayor William Hale Thompson's political friends must pay the unpaid bills of printing done for the Thompson gang during one of their attempts to capture the city hall, declared a jury in Judge Joseph David's court.

The Severinghaus Printing Company which was patronized by the Thompson gang, won its suit against the Thompson campaign committee for the payment of a \$151,000 printing bill.

Thompson's political friends, many of whom are today his enemies, have until September 25 to settle the bill with the Severinghaus Company.

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OTTO MISCH CO. IMPORTS SCABS ON CARPENTERS

Big Detroit Strike in Third Week

(Special to The Daily Worker)
DETROIT, June 10.—The strike of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America against the Otto Misch Co., the largest builder of Detroit, which enters its third week today, is developing into an endurance test. The Misch Co. has been recruiting and importing scabs to take the strikers' places with some degree of success, while the striking carpenters are vigorously picketing the jobs.

Misch made "Open-Shoppers." Misch has operated "open shop" for five or six years and is the pet of the big capitalists of Detroit. Much money besides his own reserves will likely be put at his disposal to defeat the strike.

The carpenters have been weak in Detroit since 1920 and their strength has been further impaired by separation from the Building Trades in 1923 and a split in their own forces brought about by the expulsion of two local leaders by Hutcheson in 1925.

Strike Teachers Need for Unity. This is the first strike of any magnitude attempted in recent years and it drives home the need of unity within and solidarity with the building trades and other workers more than of repeated statements to this effect have been able to. In fact, this division of the workers in their struggle with the bosses perhaps outweighs all the other sins of omission and commission of which the bureaucrats are guilty.

If this strike accomplishes nothing else, it will at least teach all those capable of learning anything that a union which chops off its "left wing" loses its balance and most of its wallop.

Anti-Saloon League to Fight Referendum on Dry Modification

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 11.—War on George B. Brennan's wet candidacy for the United States senate, a "don't vote" policy on the proposed beer and light wines referendum, and a campaign for funds to carry on its work, are to be the chief planks in the platform of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League. Its board of directors are in executive session here.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT! Open your eyes! Look around! There are the stories of the workers' struggles around you begging to be written up. Do it! Send it in! Write

VOLUNTEERS WANTED, CHICAGO.

Girls, men and women to distribute I. L. D. leaflets announcing the big Darrow-Weisbord Passaic Defense Meeting. Call at 23 S. Lincoln St., Saturday afternoon, also Monday and Tuesday evenings.

Chicago Local, I. L. D.

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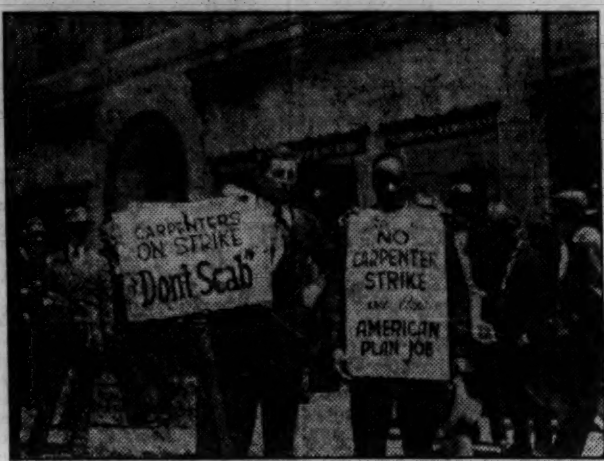
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The Carpenters' Fight in Detroit



"American Plan"—the 100 per centers' name for the open shop—adopts methods of unions and gets out banner in Detroit building trades strike.

CLEVELAND TRADES UNIONS ELECT DELEGATES TO SACCO-VANZETTI CONFERENCE ON TUESDAY NIGHT

CLEVELAND, June 11.—The local labor unions are awakening to the need of doing something for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, who are facing death in the electric chair for a crime they did not commit.

Local labor unions, such as the Street Railway Men, the Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Van Drivers, Journeymen Tailors, Plumbers, etc., have already elected delegates to the conference to be held at the Insurance Center Building, 1783 East Eleventh street, Tuesday night, June 15, at 8 o'clock.

Carpenters Vote Today on Officials

(Continued from page 1)
trades, all to expire at the same time.

2. To work for the organization of all mills, only union material to be used on union jobs.

4. Right of minority opinion and freedom of expression within the union, no illegal suspensions or use of the police against members of the union to prevent free expression.

More than a year ago the membership were up in arms because Jensen signed an open shop contract agreeable to the Landis award crew of union wreckers. Revolt grew when he called in the police against members of the union and tried to expel loyal union members for exposing this agreement.

Jensen Aids Open Shop. As usual, when reactionary machines are confronted with opposition, both last year and in the present election, Jensen has made his leading argument that his opponents are "reds," "Bolsheviks," etc., and claimed that the agreement was for a closed shop—a barefaced lie, as the agreement itself proved in Article 13.

This year, knowing that he faced a revolt if he openly backed the old open shop agreement, Jensen managed to confuse the members with a hasty maneuver on a new agreement, where in Article 13, providing for the open shop, was neither definitely removed nor approved, but left blank to await whatever might be done by the Building Trades Council in similar provisions. This, too, Jensen claimed was an agreement for a closed shop, and he managed to rush the members into voting for the agreement without knowing its provisions.

The question the members voted on was: "Do you approve of the Arbitration Board's changes to the present agreement?" To the members who did not know, Jensen's machine men "ex-

plained" that this meant the closed shop. That is how Jensen got a majority vote for it. But, behold! Right after that, along comes this election, with Jensen's machine issuing a circular saying—"Let's go for a 100 per cent closed shop." So the carpenters haven't got it yet, in spite of Jensen's supposed "closed shop" contracts.

The only other question the members voted on was: "Do you approve that wages should be raised to \$1.50 on the first of October?" The members had demanded this raise to take effect June 1, but they were not asked to vote on that question by Jensen, but for or against an October raise, and if they voted "No," would thus have voted against any raise at all. Thus Jensen did the bosses a favor by saving them a lot of money and cheating the carpenters out of the same by delaying the raise four months.

Jensen a Bosses' Man. There is a general feeling among the union membership that Jensen is a "bosses' man," well borne out by the above facts, as well as the way the capitalist newspapers, known to favor the open shop, play up Jensen as a great "leader" of marvelous genius, publishing his photograph with eulogistic comments.

Jensen pushed thru the present agreement carrying the same clause, without change from last year's, which provides: "There shall be no restriction of the use of any raw or manufactured material, except prison made." This permits scab materials of all kinds to be used by union carpenters.

Progressives Stand for Unity. This ignoring of the necessary solidarity with the union mill men and other material producers, is in line with Jensen's policy of splitting the building trades and keeping them divided over one excuse or another. The progressives have always stood for unity with the other trades and affiliation with the Building Trades Council, but only recently, when they moved in the District Council that the carpenters affiliate with the Building Trades Council, Jensen's machine voted it down, altho Jensen himself admitted that the old excuse for staying out of the B. T. C., the dispute with the Sheet Metal Workers over setting metal trim, was settled.

Bobbin Expected to Win. The progressive candidates, who challenged the Jensen-Sand machine to debate—a challenge the machine dodged—are headed by members well known for loyalty to the union over years of active membership. Fred Bobbin is the progressive candidate against Jensen for district council president. Dan H. C. Friedrichsen runs as a progressive against Charles H. Sand of the Jensen machine.

The progressives have an excellent chance for election this year, as only one candidate opposes Jensen. Last year two candidates split the opposition to Jensen, who squeaked thru by this means, but he got only 7,970 votes against 9,782 votes of Deuel and Stahl who ran separately. This year, Fred Bobbin is Jensen's only opponent, and the progressives are united to support Bobbin and give Jensen a long deserved defeat.

MELLON GANG UNDER FIRE OF GRAFT PROBES

Amazing Stories of Corruption

(Continued from page 1)
the employment of ten watchers at each voting booth.
Count Out Ballots.
McGovern also told the committee that Edward E. Beldleman, the Vore candidate for the governor's chair, was "counted out" in Pittsburgh thru the withholding of ballots from 500 districts. Enough votes were changed, McGovern said, to give John S. Fisher, the Mellon-Pepper candidate, a safe margin.

Election conditions in Pittsburgh, as reported by McGovern, probably will result in the committee visiting that city, after the adjournment of congress, to get additional first-hand information.
To Question the Gangs.
The inquiry, meanwhile, will be carried along here with the examination of Vore and Pepper leaders from all sections of the state. The list includes Eric Fisher Woods, Pepper's western manager; Joseph R. Grundy, president of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association; S. J. Topley, treasurer of Pepper's western committee; and W. W. Roper, the Princeton football coach, who managed Pepper's campaign in Philadelphia. The Vore leaders include Harry A. Mackey, his state-wide manager; Albert M. Greenfield, his western manager, who is expected to be one of the "sensations" of the investigation.

Mellon Family Under Fire. W. L. Mellon, nephew of the secretary of the treasury, was the star witness at last night's session. Under questioning by the committee, he testified that more than \$300,000 was expended in the western part of the state alone in behalf of the Pepper ticket. Of this amount, the Mellon family contributed nearly a third. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon gave \$25,000; his brother, R. B. Mellon, \$25,000, and W. L. Mellon "slightly more" than \$25,000.

Mellon occupied the stand for about two hours and a half at the night session.
Pepper Before Committee. Senator George Wharton Pepper's "personal campaign committee" spent \$125,000 in getting to retain his seat in the senate, he testified today at the senate's "slush fund" investigation into Pennsylvania's alleged \$5,000,000 senatorial campaign.

Pepper, recalled as the first witness, filed a list of contributors to his "personal campaign" fund, who had given him "about \$34,000."

The senator earlier said he had spent only \$2,500 out of his own pocket.
Claims a Deficit. The cost of his "personal campaign," the senator said, was "between \$114,000 and \$125,000." He explained he had not received all the bills yet, but up to date, his campaign committee faced a "deficit of between \$20,000 and \$25,000."

Pepper said he had no list yet of the expenditures.
"I must say with deep regret that the list of disbursements exceeds that of the contributions," said Pepper. "The deficit will be between \$20,000 and \$25,000."

Pepper also filed a list of his representatives in the various counties of the state after telling the committee that he had maintained sectional headquarters in Reading, Scranton, Harrisburg and in Franklin county.

Pepper said he never attempted to organize a committee in Allegheny county because that section was being handled by the Pepper-Fisher ticket committee.

Millionaire Contributors. The list of contributions to Pepper's campaign fund included \$2,000 by Rodman Wanamaker; \$1,000 by C. J. Hepburn; \$2,000 by J. Howard Few; \$1,000 each by W. W. Fraser Harris, Sidney L. Wright, J. H. Weaver, C. H. Geist, Roland L. Taylor, C. B. Newbold, Thomas Devalan, Jr., W. M. Anderson, John A. McCarthy; \$2,000 by Edward Bok; \$1,000 by Mrs. Edward Bok; \$2,000 by Robert Glendening; \$1,000 each by C. W. Welsh, W. M. Watts, Thomas S. Gates, F. H. Maguire, Joseph H. Bromley, Sidney F. T. Brock, Charles T. Webb, William Jay Turner, J. H. Mull; \$2,000 by Edward B. Robinson and \$1,000 by J. Leonard Repligle.

Manufacturers Head On Stand. Joseph R. Grundy, president of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association and one of the chief Pepper-Fisher leaders, followed Pepper to the stand. He first explained how he came to support Pepper thru a desire to nominate John S. Fisher for Governor.

"You were instrumental in bringing out Fisher for governor?" asked Senator Reed.

"Not quite that," said Grundy. "Well you supported the Pepper-Fisher ticket because of Fisher?"

"Yes."

"In fact you didn't want Pepper for senator?"

"No, I had taken no part in supporting him."

"You really preferred Vore?"

"No, if I'd say that now, I'd be accused of trying to get aboard the band-wagon."

"You were on very cordial terms with Vore?"

"Yes."

Two Blind Students Get Degrees



E. T. Leonard of Lake Villa, Ill., (right) will receive the graduate degree of master of arts and C. A. Innis of Bellflower, Ill., (left) will receive the degree of bachelor of arts from the University of Illinois the week of June 14. Both of these students have been blind since birth.

REPUBLICANS IN IOWA ENRAGED AT BROOKHART TALK

Rumors Indicate Support of Democrat

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 11.—Business, banking and political circles in this state are quite excited over the utterances of Smith W. Brookhart, victorious republican nominee for the United States senate, at the State Federation of Labor convention in Mason City, especially his advocacy of a law decreeing that all profits over five per cent. This was his first public appearance over to a fund for public use.

He also declared that the legal rate of interest should be not more than five per cent nor less than four per cent. This was the first public appearance since his defeat of Senator Albert B. Cummins on Monday.

Republican Machine Furious. The official republican machine in the state that supported Cummins against Brookhart has seized upon his utterances as an excuse to start a campaign for the support of the democratic senatorial candidate, Claude A. Porter. They have not yet officially endorsed Porter, but the railroad and harvester trust papers are trying to incite them to do so.

Contains No Dangers. Brookhart's proposals are calculated to insure "business stability" by guaranteeing a certain definite income on all forms of invested capital and he hopes to win support for his proposals among the small business men. He explained that he had investigated the history of national wealth and had discovered that the yearly gain is less than four per cent and that his plan will materially benefit investors.

This typically petty capitalist panacea is the excuse for a campaign by the agents of imperialism in Iowa, who are bound to big capital in Chicago and New York. They will probably support Porter, the candidate of the democrats, which party is the property of the House of Morgan, just as they supported Steck in 1924, who was placed in Brookhart's place in the senate by a vote of the Mellon-Coolidge coalition of republicans and democrats.

The farm crisis which became acute last winter will probably ensure Brookhart a decisive victory over his democratic opponent even tho the republican machine carries out its threat to fight him.

Sub-Section 2A, New York, Membership Meeting on Monday

NEW YORK, June 11.—A special meeting of Sub-Section 2A covering from 14 to 23 St. west of Broadway, will be held on Monday, June 14 at 6 p. m.

This is a special reorganization meeting and every member must put everything aside and attend this meeting. All those who did not attend meetings and get their new book can straighten out by coming to this meeting.

Ansonia Demands a New Trial for Sacco and Vanzetti

ANSONIA, Conn., June 10.—A resolution demanding a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti was unanimously adopted by a mass meeting held here under the auspices of the Council for the Protection of the Foreign Workers.

Subscribe!

FASCIST TROOPS IN MASS MURDER OF CYRENACIANS

Kill Colonials and Steal Live Stock

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, June 11.—Troops of the Italian fascist regime are carrying on a war of extermination against the natives of Cyrenacia, an ancient Greek colony, rich in historical traditions of the ancients, that fell under the domination of Italy in 1912.

A central news dispatch from Rome reports that 168 natives, termed "rebels," have been slain and that 9,000 sheep and 5,000 camels, the sole wealth of the murdered victims of Italian frightfulness, have been stolen by Italian troops. The operations are being conducted by airplane and armored cars.

Sixty Injured in a N. Y. School Panic

NEW YORK, June 11.—Sixty public school children were injured, two severely, when 2,500 boys and girls, gathered in the playground before assembling in their classes, were thrown into a panic by a cry of "black hand!" Vincent Di Riosci, 9, and Nicola Novella, 9, were taken to a hospital.

The cry was uttered by two of the boys. In the rush for exits by the entire attendance many children were trampled.

Shortly afterwards, the school was besieged by parents of the children and police reserves were called to quell the disturbance.

The Awakening of China

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Told by

TOM O'FLAHERTY

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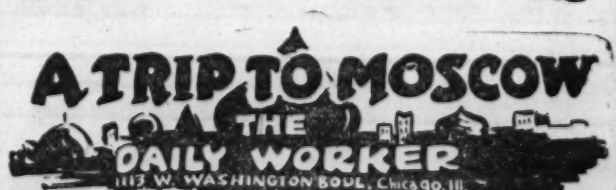
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Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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The Furriers' Union Wins

The strike of the Furriers' Union in New York City, of four months duration, has been won by the union.

The principal issue in the struggle, the 40-hour week, has been agreed to by the bosses for eight months of the year.

A ten per cent increase in the minimum scale, work to be sent out to contractors only when the shop is running full time and a further provision that the subdividing of work on garments is abolished (whole garments must be contracted for).

The strike was marked by the open attempts made to divide the ranks of the union by the right winged by the Forward, the effort of Hugh Frayne, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, to get the strikers to accept a 42-hour week and by arrests of strikers and police brutality which piled up a total of over 600 court cases and put many of the furriers in the hospital.

Many of these arrests were followed by demands for excessive bail which placed the courts on record as part of the conspiracy to defeat the union.

The union administration in New York is composed of the left wing and the successful issue of the strike is a tribute to the ability of the left wing administration to cope with the thousands of practical union problems which arose during the strike while confronted with the passivity or actual sabotage by the reactionary elements in the needle trades union.

Sillinsky's Practical Program

The election campaign in the Journeymen Tailors' Union, in which Sillinsky heads the progressive and Sweeney the administration ticket, involves far more than a mere exchange of executives.

Machine industry is forcing the tailors, one of the few surviving handicrafts, to the wall. The union is threatened with extinction unless it can get the support of the rest of the needle trades unions. It cannot get this support as the sole survivor of a period when clothes were made by men and not machines.

Amalgamation with the other needle trades unions is the only way in which the working tailors can protect their wages and improve their working conditions. As a union of some 10,000 members, the Journeymen Tailors, in an industry where machine processes are compelling more powerful unions to change their methods of organization, there is nothing in the future except extinction unless the tailors can become part of a departmentalized industrial union.

Sillinsky stands for amalgamation not only in theory but for support of an active campaign by the Journeymen Tailors for its consummation in the needle trades.

Sweeney is opposed to amalgamation. He ridicules it and calls it impractical.

But amalgamation is the chief need of the Journeymen Tailors and is the most practical policy for them.

Every tailor who understands the problems of his trade and the need for organization support from all other organized needle trades workers will vote for Sillinsky and the practical program which he puts forward.

Wall Street Can't Lose the G. O. P.

Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, with headquarters at the treasury building at Washington, is the real boss of the republican party. His "yes-man," Calvin Coolidge, was used in his crusades against every attempt to prevent Wall Street gouging the rest of the population of this country and of the world. In order to achieve his ends, Mellon forced his puppet president to go too far for his own personal political future.

The powers that be are now preparing to cast aside Coolidge and make another try with a new figure-head. There are a number of candidates for Coolidge's job that are under training at this moment. The most conspicuous one at present is Vice-President Dawes, a reliable servant of imperialism, who demonstrated his talents in the service of the House of Morgan when he and Owen D. Young formulated the "Dawes plan" for enslaving Germany in the interest of Wall Street.

Now, as the result of the explosion of the Coolidge myth, this mountebank vice-president is being trained to repeat formulas that the farmers believe will benefit them. He will no more defend the interests of the farmers than the late Roosevelt busted the trusts with his loud roaring and waving of the "big stick" as the trusts grew to ever greater dimensions under his administration, or the late Wilson made the world safe democracy.

No matter whom the republicans may select as a candidate, Wall Street cannot lose control of that party. In the period of so-called prosperity a president can ride rough-shod over all opposition, but when the pendulum swings the other way it is necessary to put on the soft pedal, while achieving the same results. Dawes is not very well fitted for the role chosen for him, but he may learn.

German Communists Jailed in Raid to Furnish Red Scare

MCDONALD, Pa., June 11.—A resolution protesting against the attempt to murder Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti was adopted by the "Solidarity Association," a French fraternal society, at its last meeting after one of the members made a report on the case.

The resolution, which was forwarded to the governor of Massachusetts, demands that a new trial be granted to the two workers who have been in jail for the last six years.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

New Sacco-Vanzetti Trial Demanded By French Benefit Club

BERLIN, June 11.—Raids on Communist offices by the police have resulted in the arrest of fifteen persons, charged with "preparing to commit" high treason.

The capitalist press features "red scare" stories of revolt, supposed to be aided by the Soviet Union, evidently influenced to cut off arms shipments from Germany to the national liberation army of China, on the ground that the arms might be used by the Soviet Union. The presence in Berlin of General Feng Yu-hsiang of the national army is claimed to be due to this mission.

Lloyd George Breaks With Asquith

By H. M. WICKS.

THE liberal party in England suffered this far the heaviest political casualties in the general strike. The impact of that class conflict shattered the frail craft of the liberals. Its still somewhat bewildered forces are beginning to rally around the two outstanding leaders, Herbert Asquith and Lloyd George.

To the person unaccustomed to seeking conflicts within political parties in the antagonisms of economic classes and groups within classes the turmoil in the liberal party appears as a personal struggle between two of Britain's politicians, both former premiers. Everyone who reads political news knows that during the great strike Asquith endeavored to align the liberal party directly behind the Baldwin government, where it could aid in carrying out the policy of violence against the labor movement. A meeting was called by Asquith to put his strike program into effect. Lloyd George absented himself from the meeting and, according to liberal members of parliament, consulted three leaders of the labor party, whose names were withheld, whom he informed that, at that moment he was compelled, because of political expediency in his own party, to adopt a neutral attitude, he was eager to attack the Baldwin government on its strike policy at an opportune time.

Asquith Opens Attack. ASQUITH publicly assailed Lloyd George as a traitor to the liberals and tried to read him out of the party. The embattled Welshman took up the challenge and crossed swords with Asquith, with the result that at a meeting of the liberal parliamentary group the position of Lloyd George was upheld by a vote of 20 to 12.

Thus in the great class conflict where the working class stood against the imperialist government, the liberal party, which occupies an intermediate position between the conservatives of the Baldwin government, and the labor leaders in the service of the bourgeoisie, divided, with the Asquith group going over to Baldwin and Lloyd George's group supporting MacDonald and Thomas.

Previous Conflicts. THIS is not the first time that the two outstanding leaders of the liberal party have threatened to split their party over the question of alignments.

In 1920, when Lloyd George was premier, a similar situation prevailed, except that it was Asquith who then flitted with the laborites. Lloyd George has always represented that section of the liberal party supported by the industrialists and, in 1920, when the bourgeoisie of the whole world still trembled before the reverberations of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia, he lined up with the conservatives in an effort to crush labor, while Asquith, representing the non-industrial elements in the middle class, objected to the heavy taxation involved in pursuing a policy of crushing labor.

Lenin, in his "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism," reminded the English Communist of the English Com-

munists of Lloyd George's speech of May 18, 1920, wherein he assailed Asquith for favoring the industrial workers, and added that the premier of England had learned much from the Marxists that was useful in defending his class. We might add today that Lloyd George has not forgotten how to defend the interests of his class and is proving himself capable of far more intelligent and effective service to the industrialists than those wretched laborites, MacDonald, Thomas & Co., are capable of displaying in the interests of the class they profess to speak for but constantly betray into the hands of the enemy.

A Consistent Line.

SUPERFICIAL observers who view the apparent movement of social forces as expressed in the words and actions of statesmen instead of the real movement as expressed in the actual struggle based upon class antagonisms, will accuse Lloyd George of inconsistency and even hypocrisy. No one will attempt to defend him against charges of Machiavellianism, but certainly he cannot be accused of inconsistency. When, in 1920, he proposed to align the liberal forces with the conservatives against labor, he was the spokesman of the industrialists. And when, during the general strike, he reversed his former stand and proposed that the liberals support MacDonald and Thomas he still consistently defended the interests of the industrialists.

In dealing with Lloyd George's support of the right-wing leaders of the British labor movement it should be remembered that his action cannot in any sense be interpreted as support of the working class. We here distinguish clearly between the agents of the capitalist class, MacDonald and Thomas, and the masses of labor whom they constantly strive to betray.

Preparing the Ground.

ALTHOUGH Lloyd George, as premier of England, played a leading role in the imperialist war and its aftermath, at the head of the coalition government, he only paved the way for the rule of the conservative party, which can at a certain stage more effectively defend the interests of the most powerful strata of the capitalist class.

In 1920 Lloyd George that the working class was developing toward a proletarian revolution and viewed any encouragement to labor as a direct assault upon capitalism. The Asquith wing of the party, representing the interests of liberal middle-class merchants and landholders, opposed the heavy tax burden demanded by the imperialist policy of the coalition government, hence they were willing to align themselves with the labor party leaders, who in reality are also mere liberals.

The superior imperialism of America and the industrialization of the colonies began, soon after the war, to be felt in England and when the Baldwin Tory government came into power, attempts were made to place the burden of its declining economic position upon the workers.

The attempt to cut the wages of the miners in July, last year, was met by threats of united action on the part of the railwaymen, transport workers and miners, with the government yielding and guaranteeing average profits to the mine owners thru a subsidy.

Meanwhile the government prepared to crush the miners as soon as the period of the subsidy expired, thereby provoking the general strike. The vicious character of the reactionary government hastened the crystallization of the forces of the class struggle. It was a case of "our greatest reactionaries becoming our greatest revolutionaries, by making conditions so intolerable that revolution is the only way out." (Engels.)

A general strike cannot remain an economic struggle and its political character soon began to manifest itself. From the very first political manipulations MacDonald and Thomas and their ilk plotted to betray this great mass movement.

United With MacDonald.

It was at this point that Lloyd George offered his services and volunteered to become an accomplice to this betrayal. He was willing to support the laborites in their demand for a continued subsidy for the mine owners in spite of the fact that a short time before he criticized the Baldwin government for its subsidy.

While the policy of MacDonald and Lloyd George were the same, their reasons were different. MacDonald wanted to save himself from political annihilation as an agent of the capitalist class in the labor movement, while Lloyd George wanted to save the class he represents.

The industrialists realize that if the coal crisis is not overcome in some manner their markets will be taken by the industrialists of other countries and they are willing to contribute their part temporarily toward a subsidy in order to be able to obtain fuel for their establishments. That is why Lloyd George can unite with MacDonald. On the other hand, Asquith, as the leader of the tradesmen, middle-class landholders, professionals, and other petty bourgeois elements, fights against a further subsidy because of increased tax burdens that must, of necessity, be imposed upon the section of the capitalist class that he serves. Hence he aligns himself and his supporters with the Baldwin government.

Lloyd George, as the agent of the industrialists, can travel a long way with MacDonald and Thomas. Both of these sorry laborites have declared that they oppose the general strike on principle, which assures the industrialists of uninterrupted production if they have their way.

The conservatives have had their day and history is preparing Britain for its next step, which will quite likely be a liberal-laborite regime as the final bulwark of capitalism, desperately striving to hold the revolution in leash. And Lloyd George, the defender of his class, will be found fighting alongside MacDonald, whose whole political career is a betrayal of his class.

NEW YORK DISTRICT COMMITTEE ENDORSES WORK OF THE PLENUM

NEW YORK, June 11.—An enlarged meeting of the District Executive Committee of New York, attended by members of the committee, candidates and alternates, and leading functionaries of the party, as well as other leading comrades, was held, at which a report on the enlarged plenum was given by Comrade Weinstein after a reading of the three main resolutions adopted by the enlarged plenum of the Central Executive Committee.

The report and the discussion which followed pointed out that the enlarged plenum has gone a long way in overcoming factionalism in the party and establishing a basis for organic unity and mass work.

The comrades expressed complete satisfaction with the serious effort made by the plenum in penetrating deeper into the masses, particularly in the trade unions and broadening out the left wing contacts for the party. The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the enlarged meeting of the District Executive Committee:

"That we strongly endorse the spirit and work of the plenum as paving the way for real organic unity of the party and for the complete wiping out of factional lines in the party."

"That we wholeheartedly endorse the line followed by the plenum of establishing broader mass contacts and intensifying our mass work and refers to the Executive Council the working out of a resolution for the detailed and immediate tasks before the district on the basis of the resolutions of the plenum."

A general membership meeting to hear the report of the plenum will be held Friday evening, June 18.

Discussion Club Holds First Meeting in Cleveland Sunday

CLEVELAND, June 11.—The Cleveland Discussion Club will hold its first meeting Sunday, June 13, at 5927 Euclid Ave. with J. A. Hamilton as the speaker. The discussion club will meet every Sunday night. All members and sympathizers invited.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do to night. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

5 Boston Bakeries Settle With Union

BOSTON, June 11.—Five of the eleven Italian bakery shops settled with Local 463, International Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union, within a day, granting the new wage scale sought. Foremen now get \$44, second hands \$34 for a 10-hour day and six-day week. The old scale was \$35 to \$40 for foremen, \$28 to \$32 for second hands, 12-hour day and in most shops seven-day week.

Bandits Rob Creamery.

DETROIT, June 11.—Two armed bandits held up a branch of the Detroit creamery and took the cash box containing \$2,074 after forcing the two employees to face the wall.

CUBAN RAILROAD STRIKERS SEEK AMERICAN AID

Workers Appeal for Help to Win Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, June 11.—Railroad workers of Cuba, whose organization affiliated some months ago with the Pan-American Federation of Labor of which William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, is the head, have called Green a protest against violent acts by the Cuban government officials against their striking members.

The Cuban railroads cancelled an agreement with their employees, on the ground that rates had been cut. The union proposed mediation by the government. This failed, and a month later the strike was called. Government forces have tried to break the strike by terrorism.

Boston Mayor Bans Freedom of Speech

BOSTON, June 11.—Censorship of meetings in Boston is to continue, judging by Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols' reply to Richard W. Hale, treasurer of the Old South Association. The mayor, a republican like Senator William M. Butler, Coolidge hater, is manager of the Old South Meeting House, where Hale and a group of citizens plan to hold a protest meeting against the suppression of free speech. The controversy goes back to the barring of Anthony Bimba, Lithuanian editor, charged with blasphemy and convicted of sedition in Massachusetts, from speaking in Boston halls. Scott Nearing was arrested, but later released and allowed to speak outdoors when Paine Memorial Hall was closed to him during the excitement over the Bimba case. Difficulty in securing a hall for a Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting in Boston is reported by the International Labor Defense.



By Upton Sinclair

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WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

Dad and his young son, both dressed alike, and richly, are motoring over a smooth and flawless concrete road towards a barrier of purple mountains. The boy sits next to his father, eager-eyed, "Bunny" thinking of altogether different things. They come to Santa Ynez, a newly built, white painted, Beach City. The only hint of the old west was a solitary cow-boy in "chaps" and an old Indian mumbleing his lips. For the rest, it was like any other main street town—with its nationally advertised magazines containing all the nationally advertised advertisements of the nationally advertised articles ranchmen came in to buy. They leave the town and hit it up on a broad boulevard called Mission Way. There were signs with queer Spanish names indicating a history behind each one. "Bunny" asks Dad what happened in "Verdugo (Executioner) Canyon." Dad doesn't know. He shares the opinion of the manufacturer of a nationally advertised automobile—that history is mostly "bunk." They go thru town after town of rectilinear blocks and whizz by "subdivisions." By dint of constant passing of other cars they come to Beach City. They put up at the big hotel and in the lobby meet Dad's "lease-hound," Ben Skutt. They are seeking to gain possession of some valuable oil lands for which a number of concerns are competing. Those that own the lands at first united on a proposal to agree to share alike, but soon intrigues have split the groups. A number of oil operators attempted to bribe some of the more influential ones to gain possession of the lands. Skutt enters the scene when the discord is at the highest point.

Not many of these men would ever read a book on etiquette; they would learn about life from action—and here was an occasion, the most instructive that had so far come to them. They learned that when a great man comes in a room, he comes first, preceding his subordinates. They learned that he is introduced by a majestic big overcoat, and stands in silence until he is introduced by a subordinate. "Ladies and gentlemen," said the lease-agent Skutt, "this is Mr. J. Arnold Ross." Whereupon Mr. Ross smiled agreeably, taking in the entire company: "Good evenin', ladies and gentlemen." Half a dozen men arose, offering him a chair; he took a large one, quite simply, and without wasting time in discussion—realizing, no doubt, how he would be embarrassing the hosts if he called attention to a shortage of chairs.

Behind him stood another man, also big. "Mr. Alston D. Prentice," said Skutt, and they were loudly impressed, this being a famous lawyer from Angel City. Also there had entered a little boy, apparently a son of Mr. Ross. The women in the room many of them had little boys of their own, each one destined to grow up into a great oil-man; therefore they watched the Ross boy, and learned that such a boy stays close by his father, and says nothing, but takes in everything with eager roving eyes. As soon as possible he gets himself a perch in the window-sill, where he sits listening, as attentively as if he were a man.

Mrs. Groarty had got all the chairs her neighbors could spare, and she visited the "morticians" and rented a dozen camp-chairs; but still there was a shortage, and the etiquette book did not tell you what to do. But these rough and ready Western men had solved the problem, having sought out the wood-shed, which was behind the garage, and fetched some empty "lug-boxes," such as you got when you bought peaches and apricots and plums for canning. Set up on end, these made satisfactory seats, and the company was soon settled.

"Well, folks," said Mr. Skutt, genially. "Everything ready?" "No," said the aide voice of Mr. Hank. "We ain't ready. We can't agree."

"What?" cried the "lease-hound." "Why, you told me you had got together!"

"I know. But we're busted open again."

"What is the matter?" Half a dozen people started to tell what was the matter. The voice of Mr. Sahn prevailed over the rest. "There's some people come here with too good lawyers, and they've raked up what they claim is laws that the rest of us won't stand for."

"Well now," said Mr. Skutt, politely, "Mr. Prentice here is a very good lawyer, and perhaps he can help clear up the matter." So, more or less in chorus, they explained, and made known their protests at the same time. Then Mr. Ross' lawyer, speaking ex cathedra, advised them that the statement of the law was absolutely correct, the lease as it stood would be interpreted to mean the area to the middle of the streets and alleys; but of course there was nothing to prevent their making a different arrangement if they saw fit, and so specifying in the lease.

And then the fat was in the fire; they began to argue their rights and wrongs, and their animosities flamed so hotly that they forgot even the presence of J. Arnold Ross, and of his eminent lawyer. "I said it once, and I'll say it again," declared Miss Snyppe—"Never! Never!"

"You'll sign if we vote it!" cried Mr. Hank.

"You try it and see!"

"You mean you think you can break the agreement?"

"I mean I've got a lawyer that says he can break it any day I tell him."

"Well, I'll say this," put in Mr. Dibble; "speaking as a lawyer—and I think my colleagues, Mr. Prentice and Mr. Merriweather will back me—that agreement is iron-clad."

"Well, at least we can tie you up in the courts!" cried Mr. Sahn. "And keep you there for a year or two!"

"A fat lot o' good that'll do you!" sneered Mr. Hank.

"Well, we'd as soon be robbed by one set of thieves as another," declared Miss Snyppe.

"Now, now, folks!" put in Ben Skutt, hastily. "Surely we're none of us goin' to cut off our noses to spite our faces. Don't you think you better let Mr. Ross tell you about his plans?"

"Sure, let's hear Mr. Ross!" cried Mr. Golightly; and there was a chorus—yes, by all means they would hear Mr. Ross. If anyone could save them, it was he!

(To be continued.)

Two Killed When Train Hits Auto

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 11.—Two men were killed when a fast passenger train struck an automobile here. The victims were Joseph W. Pelien and Henry Stradtman, both local railroad men.

SALEM, Mass., June 11.—W. S. Trask and his son, Clarence, were probably fatally injured when their automobile was hit by a Boston & Maine railroad train.

Moscow or bust! Don't bust before you get a sub—but get 5 subs and you can have your bust.

Grand Rapids Sacco and Vanzetti Protest Conference Sunday

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 11.—Over twenty-five organizations of this city, including labor unions and fraternal societies, have received the call for the Sacco-Vanzetti conference arranged by the Grand Rapids International Labor Defense to convene Sunday afternoon, 2:30 o'clock at 211 Monroe Ave.

Two veteran militants who were eyewitnesses to the "Haymarket riots" will make short addresses at the conference. All workers are invited to come.